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MANUFACTURES. COALPORT SALT COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Salt for Country Trade retail, Twenty-Five and Forty Cents per bushel. U. S. HOTEL AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroiy, Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Proprietor. STOVES, TINWARE &c. W. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, &c., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroiy.

Ohio State Republican Association. At an adjourned meeting of Republicans held in the city of Columbus on Saturday evening, 19th of April, on motion, Hon. Wm. B. Thrall was called to the chair, and A. M. Gangerwer chosen Secretary. The committee appointed to prepare a Platform and Constitution, consisting of Dr. J. H. Coulter, Wm. B. Thrall, and Gen. S. D. Harris, submitted the following report, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted: PLATFORM AND CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF OHIO. To maintain the Union of the States and the rights of the States—to resist the spread of Slavery and the aggressions of the Slave Power—to secure a thorough reform in the National Administration, and a free government for a free people—the undersigned, citizens of Ohio, hereby unite in fraternal association, under the name of the 'State Republican Association of Ohio,' and adopt the following Platform and Constitution.

ART. I. We claim for all men equal rights and exact justice, defended by just and equal laws, and protected by honest and impartial legislation. ART. II. We resist all attempts to subvert or impair our Republican institutions by any combination, native or foreign, or by any power, civil or ecclesiastical. ART. III. We acknowledge the equal rights of all persons to impartial protection in the enjoyment of religious freedom, to the free exercise of the elective franchise, and we propose no tests for office except honesty, capacity, and devotion to American institutions. ART. IV. We hold that each State has the right to make and enforce its own laws as supreme, so far as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. ART. V. We require for our country a government of the People, instead of a government by an Oligarchy; a government maintaining before the world the Rights of Men rather than the privileges of Masters; a government sympathizing with the efforts of oppressed nations to achieve their liberties, rather than with the tyrannical despotisms which are leagued against them. ART. VI. We demand a thorough reform in National Administration, by the substitution of economy for extravagance, and of impartial regard for every interest, instead of the subordination of all interests to the views of a Class. ART. VII. We insist that there shall be no Slavery outside of Slave States, and no domination of the Slave Power over the action of the National Government; and in order to accomplish these ends, we invite a frank and cordial co-operation of all our fellow citizens of whatever political views on other respects, for the sake of union upon the common platform of Exclusion of Slavery from National Territory, and thorough Reform in National Administration, and in support of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, avowedly and reliably in favor of these objects. CONSTITUTION. ART. I. Any legal voter, being a citizen of Ohio, may become a member of this Association on subscribing this Platform and Constitution. ART. II. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until such day as the Association shall appoint for the annual meeting, and thereafter the officers shall be elected

annually; and every President of a County Association shall be ex officio a member of the State Association. ART. III. A Subscriber's Book shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, in which each member may write opposite his name the amount he is willing to contribute monthly to the funds of the Association. ART. IV. The Directors, with the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall constitute an Executive Committee to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them. ART. V. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, in the purchase and circulation of important documents, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in the foregoing Platform. ART. VI. The Association shall hold regular meetings as often as may be deemed advisable, and the President shall have power to call special meetings, and it shall be his duty to call such meetings whenever requested by three members of the Executive Committee. ART. VII. Amendments to this Constitution may be made by being proposed at a regular meeting, and adopted by two-thirds of the members present at a subsequent meeting. On motion, it was decided to go into an election of officers, and the following gentlemen were elected to serve till the first annual meeting of the Association, viz: President: Wm. B. Thrall. Vice Presidents: Dr. J. H. Coulter and W. T. Bascom. Directors: J. M. Westwater, James H. Beebe, and Gen. Alex. E. Glenn. Treasurer: L. G. Van Slyke. Recording Secretary: F. C. Sessions. Corresponding Secretary: A. M. Gangerwer. On motion, it was Resolved, That it be recommended that similar associations be formed in the several counties of the State, and it be requested that they report to the Corresponding Secretary the names of their officers, &c., for the purpose of facilitating correspondence. Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Republican papers throughout the State. Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on Saturday evening next. WILLIAM B. THRALL, Ch'n. A. M. GANGERWER, Secretary.

A GOOD ONE.—We like a good joke, says the New York National Democrat, even if it hits us or our party, and therefore give place to the following yarn gotten up by the Columbus Fair, fanciful though it may appear: "A political story was told in our hearing the other evening, by an old Whig, which we do not remember ever having seen in print. Of course we do not vouch for the truth in every particular: A few years since a party of very distinguished Southern planters, two of them were Democrats and one Whig, being on a visit to the North, were invited about election time to dine at the house of a wealthy aristocratic, and whilst a very beautiful lady in Southern Ohio. After being seated at the table, which was luxuriously spread with all the delicacies that wealth could command, a large burly negro came in and seated himself directly opposite the gentlemen at the table. The gentlemen were too well bred to notice the intruder at the time, but immediately upon his retirement from the room, one of them remarked to the lady: "What could have induced you to insult us by the presence of a nigger at your table?" "Why, gentlemen, he is my husband!" replied the lady. "Your husband!" exclaimed the three simultaneously with unfeigned astonishment. "Yes, my sister ruled our family pride, in marrying, and I resolved to equal her. This colored man was wealthy, so I married him."

"Pray, who did your sister marry?" asked one of the party. "Why, she married a Locofoco, and I have never been able to hold my head up since!" The two Locofocos made an excuse for cutting their visit short. They endeavored to keep the joke a secret but the Whig would tell, and so the secret got out. THE DIFFERENCE.—The following from the Steubenville Herald, is respectfully recommended to the attention of those who think (there are some who think so, one may believe, from the slow manner in which accounts are sent,) that the post of editor or publisher is a mere sinecure. Those who are envious of the pecuniary prosperity of a publisher—who Niggardly desire to withhold from him, a fair or equitable reward for his labor—must, indeed, have a small pecuniary ambition. We have known a single bar, belonging to a hotel in this city, which cleared more money in five years, on a capital of one hundred dollars, and on the labor of one man—than we have cleared in nine years, upon a capital of five and eight thousand dollars, and by the labor of men, faithfully and assiduously directed. Yes, and it can be done, in the town of Steubenville, by retailing whisky, at five cents a glass! The encouragement for liquor runs high! It is a wonder every tenth man don't start a newspaper!

Many of our readers will find the following useful. It is a rule by which to find the superficial number of feet a board contains. Multiply the length of the board in feet by 12; the quotient is the contents in square feet. If the board is wider than the other, add the breadth of the two ends together, and take the amount for the mean breadth; then multiply this by the length and divide by 12 as before. If the length be feet and inches, reduce the whole to inches, multiply it by the breadth and divide by 144, when the answer will be feet.

CANNEL COAL.—We learn from the Pittsburgh papers that the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company, of Beaver county, are now in successful operation, sending out about one hundred and fifty tons per day, but cannot half supply the demand. A large amount of it is carried to the Allegheny city, and sold for domestic purposes, for the large bakeries and for tempering glass. For this last purpose bituminous coals do not answer, and glass manufacturers have heretofore been compelled to use wood. The cannal coal is now used in the Pittsburgh glass houses and at one in Bridge-water, Beaver county, and it is said to be better and cheaper for tempering than wood. A party of Pittsburghers, Messrs. Geo. Watson & Co., have purchased a claim at the junction of the Darlington Road with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads, and have commenced the erection of a large manufactory for the purpose of distilling oil from the cannal coal, and entered into arrangements with that company for the supply of coal. By actual experiments it has been ascertained that it contains forty gallons of oil to the ton, and the expense of making it is not more than fourteen cents per gallon. The oil is of a superior quality for light; when burning emits neither smoke nor smell, and is not explosive. It is now manufactured successfully in New York and sold at one dollar per gallon. It is also valuable for machinery, as it neither gums nor does it congeal until the mercury sinks at 15 degrees below zero. From the cheapness with which it can be made it is evident that it will soon be produced in quantities, tending greatly to reduce the price—a very desirable matter. The Darlington Company owns five hundred and fifty acres of cannal coal—have at a great expense completed their road, and are now in full connection with the Lakes and the Ohio river—a central position that must secure them great advantages. This vein of cannal coal averages from fourteen to fifteen feet in thickness, which, although not good for fuel, contains as much oil as the coal. The shale being composed mainly of oil and earthy matter, and the coal of carbon and oil. It is computed that at a low estimate there is in every acre forty thousand tons of the oil-yielding substance; a mine richer in wealth than the gold-yielding quartz of California.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Our readers may have noticed an item in our columns yesterday morning to the effect that the President had granted an unconditional pardon to Capt. Charles Kerman, who was sentenced in Boston in the summer of 1854, to imprisonment in the county jail for three years and to pay a fine of \$500 for being concerned in the fitting out of the schooner Gamorgan for the slave trade. In view of the fact that President Pierce's organ in Richmond, the Enquirer, and in Charleston, the Mercury, have taken ground in favor of re-opening the foreign slave-trade, we are not surprised that several leading journals are anxiously enquiring for the reason or reasons of this act of clemency. No reason has as yet been given. It is, we think, time for the people to inquire where our administration intends to stop in these matters. No stone is left unturned whose turning will have a weight however small in the Convention of June. If Virginia still holds off after an annual message containing direct appeals to the South against the North, if the South are not yet satisfied when all the power and all the patronage of the government are used directly for the support and extension of the 'peculiar institution,' which is fast ceasing to be peculiar, why should an unscrupulous demagogue hesitate to prepare for a final step and at least show that he considers the crime of slave traffic venial, as preparatory to a new campaign in 1860 if they prove successful in this one now opening, in which the removal of all restrictions upon the African Slave Trade shall be made a test of Democraticism. In view of this probable attempt to restore the proper social and political organization, the New York Times among other journals, expresses a hope that the reasons of the President's clemency in the case above mentioned are not based upon the theory, which is now openly advocated at the South, that the slave-trade is a legitimate branch of commerce, and ought not to be discouraged, and still less treated as criminal, by the Federal Government.—President Pierce can hardly be prepared to go so far as this, in his subserviency to Pro-Slavery views—even for the sake of compassing the Cincinnati Convention.

The Times adds that there is not the slightest doubt that the slave-trade is carried on constantly, from this port, and from others on our coast,—in spite of the stringent laws which are still on our statute books against it. If it is understood that the Executive clemency is to be extended to this class of offenders, the laws pronouncing the slave-trade piracy may as well be abolished at once.—Pittsburgh Com.

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.—We translate the following from a German scientific journal for the benefit of our mechanics and agricultural laborers: "It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. "Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his nap, or when he leaves off in the evening, moisten the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedsily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be especially advantageous for stokers and scythes."

A WARLIKE CULTIVATOR.—We observe, in the Ohio papers, notice of the appointment of Col. S. D. Harris, of the Ohio Cultivator, to the office of Adjutant General of the militia of that State. Carrots and cantaloupes, grapes and grape-shot, turnips and turnips, brocoli and bayonets, potatoes and percussion caps, raincoats and raincoats, will now equally share the attention of the excellent General H. Should—"Wild war's deadly blast be blown" through the Buckeye State, we may expect, some fine morning, an editorial like this, from the pen of the agricultural general: "Now spade your gardens and harrow for buckshot; dabble in your haycocks and sprinkle saltpetre to kill the flint; make beds for lighter pistols and plant sent poles. War is at hand! The grubs are likely to be troublesome so order out the guard. Cabbage may safely be left to the regimental major, and bush beans must be levelled by the pioneers. Drum heads will do best with sickles and you may prepare for mustard. Fire-weed should be exterminated and musket locks well composed. Be careful of your young howlers and cover your magazines at night, with glass."

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF N. Y. McDUFFIE, a professional gambler, to the office of United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, has given very great dissatisfaction. It is stated in the California papers that this post was made vacant by the murder of Gen. Richardson by Charles Cora, a gambler and an habitual frequenter of McDuffie's saloon. His sister Bella Cora, a noted female gambler and courtizan thrust herself into the same box at the theater with Mrs. Richardson, and it was from this that the quarrel arose. Another sister of Cora is the mistress of McDuffie, and he had done everything in his power to effect Cora's release. Without taking into consideration his connection with the murderer, says the National American, the very occupation and standing of McDuffie should have been sufficient to prevent his holding an important office under any honorable government.

VESTIGES AGAIN IN ERUPTION.—A Naples correspondent of the Athenaeum, writes: "On the 30th of December the mountain threw up a quantity of red ashes, and then through the whole of January a copious smoke. In the month of February ashes were again thrown out, and being carried by the north wind in the direction of Bosco Trece, produced that phenomenon which has been so much spoken of as the eruption of fish from the mountain. The explanation of this is, that the ashes fell on the terraces of the houses in the village of Bosco Trece, destroyed an I converted into so many mummies a great quantity of fish, which, according to their custom, were making a right of it. The report immediately got about that the fish had been thrown out, and many a stranger has left Naples the bearer of this wonderful tale. Palmieri says that the historians of the remarkable eruption of 1861 made a similar statement, and that, anxious to verify or disprove it, he not only ascended to the top of the cone on a fishing expedition, but went to the village of Trece. The result was as I have mentioned. On the 25th of February the new mouth uttered some slight innovations, and sent forth some matter of the consistence of paste. This, on cooling, became brown scum. On the first of this month a yet greater quantity was thrown up, and the mass beneath was so elevated that sometimes the smoke was strongly illuminated. On the same day ashes of a dark color, and slightly magnetic, for the third time.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND.—According to the Independence Bells, the abolition of serfage in Russia has been much talked of lately in that country. A St. Petersburg correspondent states that a plan for the accomplishment of this measure has been submitted to the examination of the Emperor Alexander, and that, before he left the capital for Finland, the Czar issued a ukase, by which, hereafter, the serfs will have the privilege of suing their masters for their freedom, before the tribunals of the realm. Former laws granted the serfs this power, but it was almost impossible for him to make a practical use of it. Henceforward the nobles can no longer transfer their serfs to another district, or incorporate them into the army, without being authorized to do so by the decision of a competent tribunal. Communications from St. Petersburg, of date March 19, announces that the following important reforms are about to be made in Russian Poland: 1. The granting of a general amnesty for all political offenses. 2. The introduction of the Polish language into the universities. 3. A new division of provinces and revision of frontier. 4. Permission to wear the Polish uniform. It is thought by these means to attach all Poles to the cause of Russia, and forever obliterate the idea of independence. GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Timothy Price, an energetic and worthy man, and most excellent workman, has been appointed Master carpenter of the new State House.—State Journal.

LITERATURE.—It opens a back door out of the bustle of the busy and idle world into a delicious garden of moral and intellectual fruits and flowers, the key of which is denied to the rest of mankind. Our happiness no longer lives on charity, nor bids fair for a fall, by leaning on that most precarious and thorny pillow, another's pleasure, for our repose. LAWS OF OHIO. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 66.] AN ACT, To prevent and punish fraudulent intrusions in taxes and weights and other abuses herein enumerated. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person, agent or clerk, who shall put up, or sell, or procure any other person to put up or pack sugar, rice, tobacco, soap, starch, candles, or any goods or articles sold by weight, and not subject to inspection by law, packed in kegs, barrels, tierces, casks, boxes, hogheads, or any case whatever, shall, in every instance, first weigh the entire box or cask, or whatever it may be, and plainly cut or mark upon the head or most convenient part thereof, the exact number and fractions of pounds it weighs, and when packed or filled shall again ascertain the whole weight, and place the same immediately above the cut or marked tare weights, and subtract the one from the other, showing the net weight of the contents, which calculation shall not be obliterated while the bulk remains unbroken. Section 2. Any brand, mark, or stamp, put upon any keg, barrel, box, cask, hoghead or case, by the manufacturer, indicating the article, its quantity, quality, or the manufacturer's name, or either of them, shall be considered the manufacturer's certified brand, stamp, or mark, and shall be put thereon in such manner as to be identified by the manufacturer or his authorized agent, which shall be subject to no erasure or obliteration; neither shall box lids, keg, barrel, hogheads, tierces, or cask heads, be transferred from one to the other, for the purpose of taking the advantage of said brands, stamps, or marks, to sell an inferior article, or repacking take place, putting an inferior article into a superior branded keg, barrel, cask, hoghead, box, or case, to accomplish the same design, or to mark or remark any thing containing pound bulk, as to hide from view the original manufacturer's mark, stamp, or brand. Section 3. Any person, directly or indirectly transgressing any of the provisions herein enumerated, shall, on conviction thereof, in all cases pay to the party aggrieved double the value of the difference between the actual quantity contained in such keg, barrel, cask, tierce, box, hoghead, or in whatever the same may be contained, and the net quantity or weight for which the same may have been sold, and for the first offense, be subject to a fine not less than twenty nor more than sixty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than sixty days; and for the second offense he shall be subject to a fine not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and for the third offense he shall be subject to a fine not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than six months. The offending parties, in every instance, to pay all the expenses, prosecutions, and costs of court; also all damages whatever sustained by the aggrieved parties, who shall prosecute for the same. N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS H. FORD, President of the Senate.

[No. 70.] AN ACT To amend the second section of an amendatory act, passed May 1, 1854, of an act entitled "an act for the relief of the poor," passed March 14, 1853. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section two of the above recited act, be amended so as to read as follows. That the trustees of each township within this State, shall afford relief or support to any person or persons within their township and not having a legal settlement within the same, when such relief or support is needed. Provided, That whenever the trustees of any township shall be called upon to afford relief from the township treasury to any person having a county infirmity, to any person or persons who have no legal settlement in this State, or whose place of residence is unknown, it shall be the duty of the trustees to make out an order to the directors of such county infirmity, to receive and provide for such person or persons, so long as the said trustees may direct. Provided, That if in any such case it be found inexpedient or impracticable for said trustees to remove any such person or persons to said county infirmity, or if there be no county infirmity in the county in which such township is situated, then and in either case said trustees shall keep an accurate account of all moneys so expended, and certify such account with the vouchers for the same to the county commissioners of the county, who shall cause the amount so paid to be paid to the township out of the county treasury; and shall not be required to remove such person or persons to any county infirmity: Provided, further, that such trustees may remove any person or persons becoming a charge upon any such township, and who have no legal settlement in this State, to the State where such person or persons have a legal settlement; unless such person or persons shall give sufficient security to indemnify such township. Section 2. That section 2 of said amendatory act, is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOS. H. FORD, President of the Senate. April 3d, 1855.

Good APPOINTMENT.—Timothy Price, an energetic and worthy man, and most excellent workman, has been appointed Master carpenter of the new State House.—State Journal.

[No. 72.] AN ACT To provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Ohio. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That shall be the duty of all clergymen, or other persons, who shall hereafter celebrate or perform the marriage ceremony within this State, to keep a registry of all marriages celebrated by them, showing the names, ages, residence and place of birth of the persons married, whether they were single or widowed, the time of the marriage, and the names of their parents. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all physicians, surgeons and midwives, to keep a registry of all the births, marriages and deaths, of children of birth, the names of the father and mother, the sex and color of the child, together with its name, if it shall receive one, and whether born alive or dead. Such registry shall show, in cases of death—the time, place, and cause of death; the name, age, sex, color and condition (as to whether single or married, or widowed), the name and surname of the parents, the occupation, the residence, and place of birth of the deceased. When two or more physicians, surgeons, or midwives, may have attended professionally at any birth or death, that physician, surgeon, or midwife, who is the oldest, in attendance, shall make the registry. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the physicians, clergymen, surgeons and midwives above named, to deposit in the county clerk's office, of the various counties in which such births, marriages and deaths occur, on or before the fifth day of March, in every year, a copy of said registry, embracing the period of one year, ending on the first day of March, last preceding the time of deposit; and the clerk shall deliver the same to the assessor of the several townships in each county, at the same time that the Auditor of the county delivers instructions and blanks to such assessor. SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the assessors, while making their lists of taxable property, to ascertain and record, in a list separate from the list of taxable property, all the births, marriages and deaths, which shall have occurred within their respective townships, in the twelve months, ending on the first day of March last preceding the time of assessment, with all the items of time, place, &c., hereinbefore directed, to be inserted in the registries, as provided in sections one and two of this act. They shall make strict inquiries of all heads of families, and shall use the registries of clergymen, physicians, surgeons, and midwives, hereinbefore named in order to obtain correctly the information herein required.—They shall return said lists of births, marriages and deaths, with the registries aforesaid, to the clerks of other courts of common pleas, at the same time that they return their lists of taxable property. The clerks shall copy said lists in such form as the Secretary of State may direct, and transmit said copy to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of June in each year. The clerks shall receive for their compensation as the county commissioners shall think just.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, from all the lists of births, marriages and deaths so transmitted to him, to prepare tabular statements, showing in a condensed form, the information herein required to be preserved—keeping the statistics of each county separate, and to cause two thousand copies of the same to be printed in pamphlet form, on or before the first day of January in every year, of which copies, ten shall be transmitted to the clerk of each county for exchange and distribution, at his discretion, and the residue shall be disposed of as the general assembly shall from time to time direct. The county clerk, in each and every county, shall preserve carefully, one copy in his office. The Secretary of State shall prepare and cause to be printed, suitable blanks and instructions for the use of assessors, clergymen, physicians, surgeons and midwives, which he shall transmit to the several county auditors, to be by them delivered to the assessors.

SEC. 6. To enable the assessors to obtain full and correct information touching the facts herein required to be ascertained, they shall have full power to swear and interrogate any person, in their respective townships, for this purpose; and it shall be the duty of all such persons, when thereto required by the assessor, with or without oath, to give him, truly and fully, all the information which he or she may possess, touching any of said facts. SEC. 7. The several county clerks shall forever carefully preserve, the lists of births, marriages and deaths aforesaid, and the registries of clergymen, &c., herein required to be returned to them, for the use of the public, and which shall always be open to public inspection.

SEC. 8. The said lists of births, marriages and deaths, returned to the clerks of the county courts, by the assessors, as also the original tabular record herein required to be made by the clerk aforesaid, or a duly certified copy of any birth, marriage, or death, from either of them, given and certified by said clerks, shall hereafter be admitted and received in all courts in this State, as prima facie evidence of any such birth, marriage, or death, therein recorded or so certified. SEC. 9. Any person failing, or refusing to discharge and perform, any of the acts or duties herein imposed and required to be done, shall, for every such failure, be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by action before any tribunal having jurisdiction thereof, or by indictment in the court of common pleas, for the use of common schools, in the township in which the offense is committed. N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOS. H. FORD, President of the Senate. April 8, 1856.